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P. 1606 - 1624

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Signed at London, April 3, 1911.

Ratified May, 4, 1911.

Ratifications exchanged at Tokio, May 5, 1911.

Promulgated May 5, 1911.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between them and between their subjects, and to facilitate and extend the commercial relations between their two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, His Excellency Monsieur TAKAAKI KATO, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Sir EDWARD GREY, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:--

ARTICLE 1.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the laws of the country--

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence, be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.
2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects.
3. They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.
4. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other lawful purposes, in the same manner as native subjects.
5. They shall, on condition reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable or immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations

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prescribed in such laws. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances.

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property; shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such Courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice.

7. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE 2.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military

military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, lessees, or occupiers of immovable property.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 3.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for native subjects.

ARTICLE 4.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognise such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents,

Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular officers of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE 5.

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the Laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estates of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour, or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular officers of any other foreign State shall be extended

immediately

immediately and unconditionally to the Consular officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 6.

There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and, conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they thus come, shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ARTICLE 7.

Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one High Contracting Party, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE 8.

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The articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, enumerated in Part I of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Japan, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the Schedule.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, enumerated in Part II of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the date this Treaty takes effect either of the High Contracting Parties desires to make a modification in the Schedule it may notify its desire to the other High Contracting Party, and thereupon negotiations for the purpose shall be entered into forthwith. If the negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory conclusion within six months from the date of notification, the High Contracting Party which gave the notification may, within one month, give six months' notice to abrogate the present Article, and on the expiration of such notice the present Article shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected on export to other or higher charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 10.

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Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, in conformity with the laws of the country, shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, and reloaded.

ARTICLE 11.

No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, on corporations which affect, or may affect, the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other, than on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

ARTICLE 12.

Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the territories of such party may, in the territories of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers, and their commercial travellers, while

so

so making purchases and collecting orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purposes above mentioned shall, in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of the qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ARTICLE 13.

The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection, except so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ARTICLE 14.

ARTICLE 14.

The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognised Commercial Associations in the territories of the High Contracting Parties as may be authorised in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

ARTICLE 15.

Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

ARTICLE 16.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes and passengers shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than, national vessels and their cargoes and passengers.

ARTICLE 17.

In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the High

Contracting

Contracting Parties, no privileges or facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of the two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE 18.

All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

ARTICLE 19.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

ARTICLE 20.

Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privilege

and

and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 21.

The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding through tickets, or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 22.

If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the

the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assistance in their power for the recovery of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

ARTICLE 23.

Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular

officer

officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ARTICLE 24.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 25.

The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff
concessions

concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to contiguous States solely to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the treatment accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties, or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

ARTICLE 26.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates beyond the Seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony, Possession, or Protectorate by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokio before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 27.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on the 17th July, 1911, and remain in force until the 16th July, 1923. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period, of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates to which the present Treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of Article 26, however, either of the High Contracting Parties

shall

shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present and of the preceding Article referring to British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates apply also to the island of Cyprus.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this 3rd day of April, 1911.

(L. S.) Kakaaki Kato.

(L. S.) E. Grey.

條約彙纂拔萃

日英間通商航海條約

明治四四年（一九一一年）四月三日「ロンドン」ニ於テ署名

明治四四年（一九一一年）五月四日批

明治四四年（一九一一年）五月五日東京ニ於テ批准書交換

明治四四年（一九一一年）五月五日公

布

日本國皇帝陛下及大不列顛愛蘭聯合王國大不列顛海外領土皇帝印度皇帝
陛下ハ幸ニ其ノ間並其ノ臣民間ニ存在スル友好親善ノ關係ヲ鞏固ナラシ
メ且兩國ノ通商關係ヲ進歩發達セシメルコトヲ欲シ之カ爲ニ通商航海條
約ヲ締結スルコトニ決定シ日本國皇帝陛下ハ英國駐劄特命全權大使從三位
勳一等加藤高明ヲ大不列顛愛蘭聯合王國大不列顛海外領土皇帝印度皇
帝陛下ハ外務大臣國會議員「バロネット」ゼ、ライト、オノラブル、サ
ー、エドワード、グレイフ各其ノ全權委員ニ任命セリ因テ各全權委員ハ
互ニ其ノ委任狀ヲ示シ之カ良好妥當ナルヲ認メタル後左ノ諸條ヲ協定セ

第一條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ到リ、旅行シ又ハ居住スルコトニ付完全ナル自由ヲ有スヘク而シテ其ノ國法ニ違由スルニ於テハ一旅行及住居ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付總テ内國臣民ト同一ノ基礎ニ置カルヘク

二 商業及製造業ヲ營ミ又自ラ行フト代理人ニ由ルトヲ問ハス且單獨ニテ行フト外國人或ハ内國臣民トノ組合ヲ以テスルトニ論ナク適法ナル商業ノ目的物タル各種商品ヲ取扱フコトニ付内國臣民ト同等ノ權利ヲ享有スヘク

三 產業、生業、職業及修學研究ヲ行フコトニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付總テ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ト同一ノ基礎ニ置カルヘク
四 内閣臣民ト同一ノ方法ヲ以テ必要ナル家產、製造所、倉庫、店舗及附屬構造物ヲ所有又ハ賃借シテ之ヲ使用シ且住居、商業、產業其ノ他適法ナル目的ノ爲土地ヲ賃借スルコトヲ得ヘク

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十五

該國法ニ依リ別國ノ臣民又ハ人民カ取得占有スルコトフ得又ハ得ル
ヘヨクトアヘルヘキ各種ノ動産及不動産ヲ相互ノ條件ニ依リ且常ニ該國法

ノ定ム貰ル條件及制限ニ反セサル限り取得占有スルノ完全ナル自由フ
享有シ内國臣民ニ對シテ制定セラレ又ハ制定セラルコトアルヘキ

所ト同一ノ條件ニ依リ賣賣、交換、贈與、婚姻、遺言其ノ他ノ方法
ニ因リ之ヲ處分スルコトヲ得ヘタ又其ノ財產ノ賣得金及總テ其ノ動
産フ國法ニ從ヒテ輸出スルハ自由フ享有シ外國人タルノ故フ以テ之
カ爲同様ノ場合ニ内國臣民人賣擔スル所ト異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額
ナル稅金ヲ課セラルコトナカルヘク

六

其ノ身體及財產ニ對シテ元當ニ完全ナル保障ヲ享受シ其ノ請求及權
利ヲ主張擁護大ムカ爲自由且容易ニ裁判所其ノ他ノ官廳ニ申出ツル
コト又得且内國臣民ト均シ久右裁判所及官廳ニ於テ自己フ代理セシ
メ久カ爲代言人及辯護士ヲ選擇使用スルノ完全ナル自由フ享有シ其
ノ他司法ニ關ス文化一切ノ事項ニ付一般ニ内國臣民ト同一ノ權利及特
權ヲ享有スヘク

書及草書及へ

七、内國臣民又ハ最惠國事ノ臣民若ヘ人民ノ納付シ又ハ納付スルコトア
八、又ハ軍所下與ナルカ或バ之ヨリ多額ナル何等ノ租稅、手數料、課金
九、又ハ貢納ヲ徵收モナルコトナカルヘク

八、又保稅庫大ニ開不當使益、獎勵金及戻稅ニ
六、内國臣民事務均等ナル待遇ヲ享受スヘシ

七、内國臣民事務係モハニナリセハヘ

兩種約運ハセ方各臣民他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ陸軍、海軍、陸國軍又
ハ空軍ノ例シタル又間出ス總元帥制兵役ヲ免レ且服役ノ代トシテ課セ
ラルル一切ノ貢納又免レ又強募公債及軍用徵發又ハ取立金ニ付テハ不動
產ノ所有者、貢借者又ハ使用者トシテ内國臣民ト均シク課セラルモノ
ヲ除クノ外亦一切之ヲ免ルヘシ
前記ノ事項ニ關シ締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ最惠國
ノ臣民又ハ人民ニ與ヘラレ又ハ與ヘラルコトアルヘキ所ニ比シ不利益
ナル待遇ヲ與ヘラルコトナカルヘシ

開港約國ノ間一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ有ス民家宅、仓库、製造所及店舗並一切
ノ附屬構造物ニシテ適法ノ目的ニ使用セラルモノハ侵スヘカラス右建
物又ハ附屬構造物ニ付テハ内國臣民ニ對スル法定ノ條件及方式ニ依ルノ
外臨檢搜索ヲ爲シ又ハ帳簿、書類若ハ計算書ヲ検査點閱スルコトヲ得ス
鑑等官、第兵、四等機係、又ハ令營指揮ハニイハキ監視、督撫、恩典又
通商締約國ノ一方ハ他ノ一方ノ港、都市其ノ他ノ場所ニ總領事、領事、副
領事等、領事事務官ヲ置分シトヲ得但シ右領事官ノ駐在ヲ認可スルニ便ナ
シタル場所其外者ハ此ノ體例ニ在ラズ尤モ此ノ制限外ニ一切ノ他國官對領事
等亦均シク芝ヲ加フル計非サレハ一方ノ締約國ニ對シテ之ヲ加ルコトヲ
得ヌル事ニイテ

若總領事領事等其前官事務官其ノ他在國政府ヨリ認可狀其ノ他相
當ノ證認狀ヲ得タル事下開其ノ職務ヲ執行シ且最急國領事官ニ認可セラ
ズ又ハ認許セラルル事トガルベキ特權ヘ特典及免除ヲ享有ス甚ノ權利ヲ
有スヘシ應可狀其ノ他ノ證認狀ヲ發給タル政府ハ其ノ裁量ヲ以テ之ヲ
取消ヲ爲ス事付テハ之ヲ正常ト認メタル理由ヲ説明スヘシ

通鑑卷第十五
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兩締約國人日本及臣民又他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ死亡シタル場合ニ死亡者ノ本國法ニ依リ相應財產ヲ收受管理スルノ権利ヲ有スル者其人他ニ在ラサルトキテ死亡者所屬國ノ賞認領事官ハ必要ナル手續ヲ履行シタル上右死亡者財產所在地ノ國法ノ定ムル方法及制限ニ依リ該相應財產ヲ保管管理スルコトヲ得

締約國ノ一方ノ臣民カ他ノ一方ノ版圖外ニ於テ死亡シタルモ該版圖内ニ財產ヲ所有セル場合ニ相應財產ヲ收受管理スルノ權利ヲ有スル者右財產所在地ニ在ラサルトキヘ亦前項ノ規定ヲ準用シテ此ニ異セ死亡者ノ相應財產ノ管理ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付締約國ノ一方カ別國ノ領事官ニ現ニ許與シ又ハ今後許與スルコトアルヘキ權利、特權、恩典又ハ免除ヘ締約國ノ他ノ一方ノ領事官ニ即時且無條件ニテ之ヲ及ベシヘキモノ又トス。但モハ内國通則ニ據スル者或ノ財產或ノ友ニ附シ、ノリ第ニ六條ニ載セ、日向ニ對照ナセハシテハ獨スヘシマヌケ亦無ニ。

臣民ハ他人ニ方ノ版圖内ニ於テ外國通商ノ爲ニ開カレ又ハ開カルルコト
アルヘキ 一切ノ場所、港及河川ニ船舶及貨物ヲ以テ自由ニ到ルコトヲ得
而シテ到達國ノ國法ニ遵由スルニ於テハ通商及航海ニ關スル學項ニ付内
國臣民ノ享有シ又ハ享有スルコトアルヘキ所ト同一ノ權利、特權、自由
恩典、特典及免除ヲ享有スヘシ

第 7 條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生產又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内
ニ輸入セラルニ當リ其ノ何レソ地ヨリ到ルフ間ハス別國ノ製造ニ係ル
同様ノ物品ニ適用セラルル最低率ノ關稅フセラルヘシ
締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生產又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ
輸入セラルルニ當リ其ノ何レソ地ヨリ到ルフ間ハス別國ノ生產又ハ製造
ニ係ル同様ノ物品ノ輸入ニ對シテ均シク適用セラレサル何等ノ禁止又ハ
制限ヲ加ヘラルルコトナカルヘシ但シ人畜又ハ農業上有用ナル植物人安
全ヲ保障スルヲ必要ニ甚キタル衛生上其ノ他ノ禁止ハ此ノ限ニ在ラス
聯合王第ハ人畜係ヘ要ニ有ル物品ニテマニ本國關稅率實率一輕ニ與

國ニ輸出セラルルモノハ其ノ輸出ニ當リ別國ニ輸出セラルル同様ノ物品ニ對シ徵收スル所ト異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ナル課金ヲ徵收セラルルコトナカルヘシ又如何ナル物品タリトモ締約國ノ一方ノ版圖ヨリ他ノ一方ノ版圖ニ輸出セラルルニ對シ同様ノ物品カ別國ニ輸出セラルルニ對シテ均シク適用セラレサル何等ノ禁止又ハ制限ヲ加ヘラルルコトナカルヘシ

第十條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニシテ他ノ一方ノ國法ニ從ヒ其ノ版圖内ヲ通過スルモノハ直過スルト又ハ通過中荷卸及庫入ノ後更ニ荷積セナルルトヲ問ハス互ニ一切ノ通過稅ヲ課セラルルコトナカルヘシ

第十一條

國家、地方官廳又ハ自治體ノ利益ノ爲課セラルル内閣稅ニシテ兩締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於ケル物品ノ生産、製造又ハ消費ニ影響シ又ハ影響スルコトアルヘキモノハ何等ノ理由ヲ以テスルモ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニ對シ同様ノ内國品ニ對スルヨリモ多額ナルカ或ハ

重キ負擔タルコトヲ得ス

締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニシテ庫入又ハ通過ノ目的ヲ以テ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ輸入セラルモノハ内國稅ヲ課セラルルコトナルヘシ

第十二條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民タル商工業者及該國ノ版圖内ニ於テ住所ヲ有シ其ノ業ヲ營ム商工業者ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ本人自ラ又ハ旅商ヲ用ヒテ物品ヲ買入レ見本携帶又ハ不携帶ニテ註文ヲ取集ムルコトヲ得而シテ右商工業者及其ノ用フル旅商ハ買入ヲ爲シ又ハ註文ヲ取集ムルニ當リ課稅及便益ニ關シテ最惠國待遇ヲ享受スヘシ

前記ノ目的ヲ以テ見本トシテ輸入セラルル物品ハ其ノ再輸出セラルヘキコト又ハ法定期間内ニ再輸出セラレサル場合ニ成規ノ關稅ノ納付セラルヘキコトヲ確實ナラシメムカ爲ニ制定セラレタル稅關法規手續ヲ履行スルトキハ各締約國ニ於テ一時無稅輸入ヲ許可セラルヘシ但シ此ノ特權ハ物品ノ數量又ハ價格ニ徵シ見本ト認ムルコト能ハサルモノ又ハ其ノ性質

上再輸出ノ際校合スルコト能ハサルモノニハ之ヲ與フルコトナシ見本カ無税輸入ヲ許可セラルヘキモノタルト否トヲ決定スルハ何レノ場合ニ於テモ輸入地當該官廳ノ構内ニ專屬ス

第十三條

前條記載ノ見本ニ對シ其ノ輸出ノ際兩締約國ノ一方ノ稅關力施シタル記號、極印又ハ印章ハ右見本ノ詳細ナル說明ヲ記載シ該稅關ノ發給セル公ノ查證ヲ有スル目錄ト共ニ其ノ見本品タルコトヲ證明スルモノトシテ且該目錄列記ノモノタルコトヲ確認スルカ爲必要ナル外右見本ヲシテ検査ヲ免レシムルモノトシテ互ニ他ノ一方ノ稅關官吏ヨリ承認セラルヘシ但シ其ノ特ニ必要ト認ムル場合ニハ更ニ記號ヲ該見本ニ施スコトヲ得

第十四條

商業會議所其ノ他締約國版圖内ニ於ケル公認ノ營業組合及商業組合ニシテ之力爲權限ヲ付與セラレタルモノハ旅商ノ要スルコトアルヘキ證明書ノ發給權限ヲ有スルモノトシテ互ニ承認セラルヘシ

第十五條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ國法ニ從ヒテ既ニ設立セラレ又ハ今後設立セラルヘキ
商工業及金融業ニ關スル有限責任其ノ他ノ會社及組合ニシテ該國版圖内
ニ於テ登記セラレタルモノハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ其ノ國法ニ違反セ
サル限り權利ヲ行使シ且原告又ハ被告トシテ裁判所ニ出頭スルコトヲ得

第十六條

各締約國ハ適法ニ輸入シ又ハ輸出セラルルコトヲ得ル一切ノ商品ノ輸入
又ハ輸出及其ノ版圖ヨリ又ハ版圖ヘノ旅客ノ運輸ヲ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ認
許スヘシ右船舶、其ノ貨物及旅客ハ内國船舶、其ノ貨物及旅客ト同一人
特權ヲ享有シ之ニ課セラルル所ト異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ナル稅金又ハ
課金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルヘシ

第十七條

締約國ノ港灣、船渠及碇泊所ニ於ケル船舶ノ繫留及貨物ノ積卸ニ關スル
一切ノ事項ニ付テモ亦締約國ニ於テ兩國ノ船舶ヲ全ク均等ニ待遇スルノ
意思ナルニ因リ締約國ノ執レノ一方タリトモ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ對シテ同
様ノ場合ニ均シク許與セサル何等ノ特權又ハ便益ヲ自國船舶ニ許與スル

コトナカルヘシ

第十八條

日本國ノ國法ニ從ヒ日本船舶ト認メラルル一切ノ船舶又ハ大不列顛國ノ國法ニ從ヒ大不列顛船舶ト認メラルル一切ノ船舶ハ本條約ノ目的ニ於テ日本船舶又ハ大不列顛船舶ト認メラルヘシ

第十九條

政府、官公吏、私人、團體又ハ各種營造物ノ名義ヲ以テ又ハ其ノ利益ノ爲ニ課セラルル頓稅、港稅、水先案内料、燈臺稅、檢疫費其ノ他名稱ノ如何ニ拘ラス之ニ類似スル稅金又ハ課金ハ同様ノ場合ニ同一ノ條件ヲ以テ均シク内國船舶一般ニ又ハ最惠國船舶ニ課スルモノニ非サレハ締約國ノ一方ノ港ニ於テ之ヲ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ課スルコトナシ右均等ノ待遇ハ各締約國ノ船舶カ何レノ地ヨリ來リ又何レノ地ニ往クヲ問ハス相互ニ之ヲ實行スヘシ

第二十條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ定期郵便運送ノ任務ニ當ル船舶ハ他ノ一方ノ領水内ニ

於テ同様ノ最惠國船舶ニ許與セラルル特別ノ便益、特權及免除ヲ享有ス
ヘシ

第二十一條

兩締約國ノ沿岸貿易ハ本條約ノ規定スル限りニ在ラス日本國及聯合王國各自ノ國法ノ定ムル所ニ依ル但シ締約國ノ一方ノ臣民及船舶ハ本件ニ關シ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ最惠國待遇ヲ享受スヘキモノトス

尤モ日本船舶及大不列顛船舶ハ外國ヨリ積載シ來リタル旅客又ハ貨物ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ運揚セムカ爲或ハ外國ヲ目的地トスル旅客又ハ貨物ノ全部ソ積載セムカ爲一ノ港ヨリ他ノ港ニ旅行スルコトヲ得

又締約國ノ一方ノ沿岸貿易カ内國船舶ニ全然留保セラルル場合ニ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニシテ右留保セラレタル沿岸貿易ノ區域外ニ在ル地トノ貿易ニ從事スルモノハ該區域外ノ地ヨリ來リ又ハ之ニ到ルヘキ通シ切符ヲ所持スル旅客又ハ通シ船荷證券ヲ有スル商品ヲ前記締約國ノ一方ノ二港間ニ運輸スルコトヲ禁止セサレサルヘク且右運輸ニ從事スルニ當リ該船舶及其ノ貨物ハ總テ本條約ノ規定スル特權ヲ享有スヘキモノトス一本條ハ補

足條約第二條ニ依リ代ハラル

第二十二條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ國籍ヲ有スル船舶ニシテ他ノ一方ノ領水内ニ在ルモノノ船員脫船シタルトキ脱新者同收ノ爲該船舶所屬國ノ當該領事官ニ於テ一切之ニ關スル費用ノ償還セラルヘキコトヲ保障シテ請求シタル場合ニハ地方官廳ハ國法ノ許ス限り其ノ構内ニ在ル各般ノ援助ヲ與フ化コトヲ

要ス
右ノ規定ハ脱船地ノ國ア臣民ニ關シテハ之ヲ適用セサルモノトス

第二十三條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ船舶ニシテ暴風又ハ偶然ノ事故ノ爲已ムヲ得ス他ノ一方ノ港ニ避難スルノハ其ノ地ニ於テ修繕ヲ爲シ一切ノ需 要品ヲ求メテ出港スルコトヲ得ベク同様ノ場合ニ内國船舶ノ納付スル所ト異ナル何等ノ税金ヲ徵收セラルコトナシ但シ商船ノ船長カ費用ヲ支辨スル爲其ノ商品ノ一部ヲ處分スルノ必要ヲ認メタルトキハ寄港地ノ規則及税法ニ違由スルコトヲ要ス

締約國ノ一方ノ船舶カ他ノ一方ノ沿岸ニ於テ擱座シ又ハ難破シタルトキ、
ハ該船舶、其ノ一切ノ部分、備付品、附屬品並該船舶ヨリ救上ケラレ若
ハ海中ニ投下セラレタル一切ノ貨物及商品又ハ此等物品中賣却セラレタ
ルモノアル場合ノ收得金ハ右擱座又ハ難破シタル船舶内ニ發見セラレタ
ル一切ノ替額ト共ニ所有者又ハ其ノ代理人ヨリ要求アリ次第之ヲ引渡ス
ヘシ右所有者又ハ代理人現場ニ在ラサルトキハ難破又ハ擱座ノ場所ヲ管
轄區域内ニ包含スル日本國又ハ大不列顛國領事官ヨリ國內法ノ定ムル期
間内ニ請求アル次第之ヲ引渡スヘシ而シテ右領事官、所有者又ハ代理人
ハ財產保存ノ爲要シタル費用ノ外内國船舶カ難破又ハ擱座セル同様ノ場
合ニ於テ支辨スヘキ救護費其ノ他ノ費用ノミヲ支辨スヘシ
締約國ハ又救上ケラレタル商品カ内國消費ノ爲ニ引取ラレサル限り關稅
ヲ徵收セサルヘキコトヲ約定ス

船舶カ暴風ノ爲打寄セラレ、擱座シ又ハ難破シタル場合ニ所有者又ハ船
長其ノ他所有者ノ代理人不在ナルカ又ハ現場ニ在ルモ其ノ請求アルトキ
ハ當該國ノ領事官ハ自國民ニ必要ナル援助ヲ與ヘムカ爲關與スルコトヲ

得ヘシ

第二十四條

兩締約國ハ各締約國ノ通商、航海及工業ヲ總テ最惠國ノ基礎ニ置クノ意
思ナルニ因リ通商、航海及工業ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付其ノ一方カ別國
ノ船舶又ハ臣民若ハ人民ニ現ニ許與シ又ハ今後許與スルコトアルヘキ一
切ノ恩典、特權又ハ免除ヲ即時且無條件ニテ他ノ一方ノ船舶又ハ臣民ニ
及ホスコトニ同意ス

第二十五條

本條約ノ規定ハ各締約國カ專ラ國境ノ内外各側ニ於ケル一定地帶内ノ國
境貿易ヲ便士ラシメムカ爲接壤國ニ許與スル關稅上ノ殊遇、締約國ノ內
國民漁業ノ產物ニ許與セラル待遇又ハ日本國ニ近接スル外國領水内ニ
於テ捕獲採取セラレタル魚類其ノ他ノ水產物ニ關シ日本國カ許與スル關
稅上ノ殊遇ニハ之ヲ適用セス

第二十六條

本條約ノ規定ハ批准書交換ノ日ヨリ二年以内ニ大不列顛國皇帝陛下ノ海

第二十七條

本條約ハ批准ヲ要ス其ノ批准書ハ成ルヘク速ニ東京ニ於テ交換スヘシ本
條約ハ千九百十一年七月十七日ヨリ實施シ千九百二十三年七月十六日迄
效力ヲ發、右期間滿了ノ十二月前ニ兩締約國ノ孰レヨリモ本條約ヲ消滅セ
シムルノ意思ヲ他ノ一方ニ通告セサルトキハ本條約ハ締約國ノ一方カ其
ノ廢棄ヲ聲明シタル日ヨリ一年ノ期間ノ滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ效力ヲ有ス
尤モ第二十六條ノ規定ニ依リ本條約ノ適用セラルルニ至リタル大不列顛
國ノ領土、殖民地、屬地及保護領ニ關シテハ其ノ箇箇ニ付各締約國ハ何
時ニテモ十二月ノ豫告ヲ以テ本條約ヲ終了セシムルノ權利ヲ有ス
大不列顛國ノ領土、殖民地、屬地及保護領ニ關スル本條約及前條ノ規定
ハ「サイブラス」島ニモ亦適用セラルルモノトス
右證據トシテ各全權委員之ニ署名調印ス

千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ本書二通ヲ作ル

加藤高明
イ・グ・レ・イ

印 印

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION TO THE
TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Signed at London, July 30, 1925.

Ratified June 1, 1927.

Ratifications exchanged at London, July 29, 1927.

Promulgated, August 2, 1927.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and His Majesty
the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas,
Emperor of India, being desirous of confirming the good
understanding which happily subsists between them, have
resolved to supplement the provisions of the Treaty of
Commerce and Navigation, signed at London on the 3rd
April, 1911, and for that purpose have appointed their
plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

His Excellency Baron GONSUKE HAYASHI, His
Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St.
James; and

His Britannic Majesty:

The Right Honourable JOSEPH AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,
M.P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs;

Who.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, will not be held to preclude either of the High Contracting Parties from making any special reduction of customs duty for goods imported over the land frontier of the territory of that Party which may be shown to be justified by the considerations referred to in Article 7 of the Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports adopted by the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit which met at Geneva on the 15th November, 1923. Should any question arise as to whether any such reduction of customs duty is in accordance with the terms of the said Article 7, it shall, in the event of a dispute, be dealt with in the manner prescribed in Article 21 and 22 of the Statute. In the event of a dispute, moreover, both Parties agree to abide by any preliminary opinion given by the Technical Organization referred to in Article 21 of the Statute pending a final settlement.

Article

ARTICLE 2.

For Article 21 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, there shall be substituted the following article:—

The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to their respective laws. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other, but this benefit will be claimed only under the condition of reciprocity in the event of such condition being required by the laws of either Party or by the terms of an arrangement with a third Party by which special concessions in that respect may be granted to that third Party.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either Party being exclusively reserved

to

to national vessels, the vessels of the other Party, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the territories of the former Party of passengers holding through tickets, or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 3.

The stipulations of the Treaty signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, as modified by the provisions of the present Convention, shall be applicable to all Japanese possessions, to Japanese leased territories and to territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the right of either High Contracting Party under the second paragraph of Article 27 of the said Treaty to terminate it separately at any time, on giving twelve months' notice, shall be understood to extend to termination of the Treaty as modified in respect of any Japanese possession, Japanese

leased

leased territory or territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

ARTICLE 4.

The modifications of the Treaty signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, contained in the present Convention, shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates on behalf of which notice of accession has been given under Article 26 of the said Treaty unless notice shall have been given by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo of the desire of His Britannic Majesty that the said modifications shall apply to any such territory, in which event the said Treaty shall apply as modified. If no such notice shall have been given in respect of any such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate, the stipulations of the said Treaty shall continue to apply to such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate without the modifications contained in the present Convention, unless notice of termination shall have been given by either Party in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 27 of the Treaty in respect of such self-governing Dominion,

Colony,

Colony, Possession or Protectorate, in which event the Treaty shall cease to have effect as regards such self-governing Dominion, Colony, possession or Protectorate twelve months after notice of termination has been given.

ARTICLE 5.

The stipulations of article 4 shall be understood to extend to the Irish Free State and in addition the right of either Party under the second paragraph of Article 27 of the Treaty to terminate it separately shall be understood to extend to separate termination in respect of the Irish Free State.

ARTICLE 6.

The stipulations of the Treaty signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, as modified by the present Convention, may be made applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates on behalf of which notice of accession has not been given under Article 26 of the said Treaty, and to any British leased territory or any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty if notice is given by His Britannic

Majesty's

Majesty's Representative at Tokyo of the desire of His Britannic Majesty that the said stipulations shall so apply to any such territory, and the right of either Party under the second paragraph of Article 27 of the Treaty to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice shall be understood to extend to separate termination of the Treaty as modified in respect of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession, Protectorate or Territory.

ARTICLE 7.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 27 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, the remaining provisions of that Treaty shall, except so far as modified by the present Convention, continue in force until the expiration of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 8.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither Party shall

have

have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of his intention to terminate the present Convention, it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London in duplicate this 30th day of July,
1925.

(L. S.) HAYASHI.

(L. S.) AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

MINUTES

OF A MEETING BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND BRITISH
REPRESENTATIVES AT THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE
ON JULY 30, 1925.

Dated at London, July 30, 1925.

Published August 3, 1927.

Minutes of a Meeting between the Japanese and British
Representatives, held at 4 P.M. on July 30, 1925,
at the Foreign Office, London, for the purpose of
signing a Convention supplementing the provisions
of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed
at London on April 3, 1911.

Plenipotentiaries present:

Japan.

United Kingdom.

His Excellency Baron Gon-	The Right Honorable
suке Hayashi, His Im-	Joseph Austen Chamber-
perial Majesty's Ambassa-	lain, M. P., His Britannic
dor Extraordinary and	Majesty's Principal Se-
Plenipotentiary at the	cretary of State for
Court of St. James.	Foreign Affairs.

The

* 10 *

THE Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs announced that the negotiation of the Supplementary Convention between Japan and the United Kingdom was now concluded and that the Convention was ready for signature.

Coasting Trade.

The Japanese Ambassador stated, in reference to the condition of reciprocity provided for in Article 2 of the Supplementary Convention, that his Government had no intention of refusing the benefits of any concession to ships registered in one part of the British Empire on the ground that another part of the Empire failed to give reciprocity to Japanese ships. He suggested that the detailed examination of the questions involved might be left over for negotiation between representatives of the two Powers until a decision to admit foreign ships to the Japanese coasting trade had actually been taken by the Japanese Government.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs concurred.

Mandated Territories.

The Japanese Ambassador stated that he assumed that the clauses of the Supplementary Convention relating to the application to the mandated territories of the High Contracting Parties of the Provisions of the Treaty under reference as amended by the Supplementary Convention did not prejudice the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the terms of the mandates in respect of these territories.

The

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that such was also the assumption of the British Government.

Effect of Abrogation of Article 8 of the Treaty of 1911.

The Japanese Ambassador enquired whether he was correct in assuming that it was agreed between the Parties that, as the abrogation of Article 8 and the annexed schedule of the Treaty takes effect apart from the provisions of the present Supplementary Convention, the stipulations of Article 5 of the Supplementary Convention are not to be applicable in respect of the said abrogation.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that it was so agreed.

The plenipotentiaries, His Excellency Baron GONSUKE HAYASHI for Japan and the Right Honourable JOSEPH AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN for the United Kingdom, then proceeded to the signature of the Supplementary Convention, and the proceedings terminated.

Signed HAYASHI.

Signed AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

條約彙纂第一卷拔萃

日英通商航海條約ニ對スル補足條約

大正一四年（一九二五年）七月三〇日「ロンドン」ニ於テ署名

昭和二年（一九二七年）六月一日批准

昭和二年（一九二七年）七月二九日「ロンドン」ニ於テ批准書交換
昭和二年（一九二七年）八月二日公布

日本國皇帝陛下並「グレート、ブリテン」「アイルランド」聯合王國及「グレート、ブリテン」「海外領土皇帝印度皇帝陛下ハ幸ニ其ノ間ニ存在スル親善關係ヲ強固ナラシムコトヲ希望シ千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ署名セラレタル通商航海條約ノ規定ヲ補足スルニ決シ之カ爲左ノ如ク其ノ全權委員ヲ任命セリ

日本國皇帝陛下

英國駕御特命全權大使男爵林權助

英國皇帝陛下

外務大臣國會議員「ジョージフ、オースティング、チエーンバリン」因テ各全權委員ハ互ニ其ノ全權委任狀ヲ示シ之カ良好妥當ナルヲ認メタル後左ノ諸條ヲ協定セリ

第一條

千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ署名セラレタル通商航海條約ノ規定ハ締約國ノ一方カ其ノ領域ノ陸境ヨリ輸入セラルル貨物ニ對シ、千九百二十三年十一月十五日「ジユノレヴィニ會合シタル交通及通過ニ關スル第二回總會ニ依リ探査セラレタル海港ノ國際制度ニ關スル規程第七條ニ掲ケラルル理由ニ依リ正當ナルコトヲ示シ得ヘキ關稅ノ特別輕減ヲ爲スコトヲ妨クルモノト解セラルルコトナカルヘシ右關稅輕減カ前記第七條ノ條項ニ適合スルヤ否ヤニ關シ問題ヲ生シ紛争ト爲リタルトキハ右規程第二十一條及第十二條ニ規定セラルル方法ニ依リ處理セラルヘク尙兩締約國ハ紛争ニ關シ終局的解決ニ至ル迄右規程第二十一條ニ掲ケラルル専門機關ニ依リ與ヘラル専門機關ニ依リ與ヘラルル假意見ニ從フコトヲ約ス

第二條

千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ署名ヤラレタル通商航海條約ノ第二十一

條ニ代フルニ左ノ條項ヲ以テスヘシ

兩締約國ノ沿岸貿易ハ本條約ノ規定スル限ニ在ラス兩締約國各自ノ國法ノ定ムル所ニ依ル但シ締約國ノ一方ノ臣民及船舶ハ本件ニ關シ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ最惠國待遇ヲ享受スヘキモノトス但シ右利益ハ締約國ノ一方ノ國法ニ依リ、又ハ第三國トノ協定ノ條項ニシテ本件ニ關スル特惠ヲ右第三國ニ許與スルコトアルヘキモノニ依リ相互條件カ必要トセラル場合ニ於テハ右相互條件ノ下ニ於テノミ要求セラルヘシ

尤モ日本國船舶及英國船舶ハ外國ヨリ積載シ來リタル旅客若ハ貨物ノ全部部若ハ一部ヲ陸揚セムカ爲又ハ外國ヲ目的地トスル旅客若ハ貨物ノ全部若ハ一部ヲ積載セムカ爲一ノ港ヨリ他ノ港ニ航行スルコトヲ得又締約國ノ一方ノ沿岸貿易カ内國船舶ニ全然留保セラルル場合ニ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニシテ右留保セラシタル沿岸貿易ノ區域外ニ在ル地トノ貿易ニ從事スルキノハ該區域外ノ地ヨリ來リ又ハ之ニ到ルヘキ通シ切符ヲ所持スル旅客又ハ通シ船荷證券ヲ有スル商品ヲ前記締約國ノ一方ノ領域ノニ

港間ニ運輸スルコトヲ禁止セラレサルヘク且右運輸ニ從事スルニ當リ該
船舶及其ノ貨物ハ總テ本條約ノ規定スル特權ヲ享有スヘキモノトス

第三條

本條約ノ規定ニ依リ變更セラレタル千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ署名
セラレタル條約ノ規定ハ日本國ノ一切ノ屬地、日本國ノ租借地及日本國皇
帝陛下カ國際聯盟ノ爲ニ委任統治ヲ受諾シタル地域ニ適用セラルヘク且前
記條約第二十七條第二項ニ基キ締約國ノ一方カ十二月前ニ通告ヲ爲シ何時
ニテモ各別ニ前記條約ヲ終了セシムルノ權利ハ日本國ノ屬地、日本國ノ租
借地又ハ日本國皇帝陛下カ國際聯盟ノ爲ニ委任統治ヲ受諾シタル地域ニ付
右變更セラレタル條約ヲ終了セシムルコトニセ及ホサルヘキモノトス

第四條

千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ署名セラレタル條約ノ變更ニシテ本條約
ニ掲ケラルモノハ英國皇帝陛下ノ自治領、殖民地、屬地又ハ保護領ニシ
テ其ノ加入通告カ前記條約第二十六條ニ基キ爲サレタルモノノ何レニモ適
用セラルルコトナカルヘシ但シ前記變更ヲ右何レカノ地域ニ適用セムトス

ル英國皇帝陛下ノ希望ヲ英國皇帝陛下ノ東京駐劄代表者カ通告シタル場合ニハ前記條約ハ變更セラレタル通適用セラルヘキモノトス右通告カ右何レカノ自治領、殖民地、屬地又ハ保護領ニ關シ爲サレサル場合ニ於テハ前記條約ノ規定ハ本條約ニ掲ケラルル變更ヲ加フルコトナク引續キ該自治領、殖民地、屬地又ハ保護領ニ適用セラルヘシ但シ終了ノ通告カ前記條約第二十七條第二項ニ從ヒ締約國ノ一方ニ依リ右自治領、殖民地、屬地又ハ保護領ニ關シ爲サレタル場合ニハ前記條約ハ終了ノ通告アリタル後十二月ニシテ右自治領、殖民地、屬地又ハ保護領ニ關シ效力ヲ失フヘキモノトス

第五條

第四條ノ規定ハ「アイルランド」自由國ニモ及ホサルヘキモノトス尙又締約國ノ一方カ前記條約第二十七條第二項ニ基テ各別ニ前記條約ヲ終了セシムルノ權利ハ「アイルランド」自由國ニ獨スル管別的終了ニモ及ホサルヘキモノトス

第六條

本條約ニ依リ變更セラレタル千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ署名セラレ

タル條約ノ規定ハ英國皇帝陛下ノ自治領、殖民地、屬地又ハ保護領ニシテ
其ノ加入通告カ前記條約第二十六條ニ基キ爲サレサリシモノノ何レニセ又
英國ノ租借地又ハ英國皇帝陛下カ國際聯盟ノ爲ニ委任統治ヲ受諾シタル何
レノ地域ニセ、前記規定ヲ右何レカノ地域ニ適用セムトスル英國皇帝陛下
ノ希望ヲ英國皇帝陛下ノ東京駐劄代表者カ通告シタル場合ニハ、適用セラ
ルヘシ又右條約第二十七條第二項ニ基キ締約國ノ一方十二月前ニ通告ヲ
爲シ何時ニテモ各別ニ前記條約ヲ終了セシムルノ權利ハ右自治領、殖民地
屬地、保護領又ハ地域ニ付右變更セラレタル條約ヲ終了セシムルコトニモ
及ホサルヘキモノトス

第七條

千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ署名セラレタル通商航海條約第二十七條
第一項ノ規定ニ拘ラス該條約中ノ存續スル規定ハ本條約ニ依リ變更セラレ
タルモノヲ除キ本條約ノ期間満了ニ至ル迄引續キ效力ヲ有スヘシ

第八條

本條約ハ批准セラルヘク且批准書ハ成ルヘク速ニ倫敦ニ於テ交換セラルヘ

シ本條約ハ批准書交換ノ日ヨリ實施セラルヘク且同日ヨリ五年間引續キ效
力ヲ有スハシ右朝間ノ満了ノ十二月前ニ開浦約園ノ何シヨリモ本條約ヲ終
了セシムルノ意旨ヲ他方ニ通告セサルトキハ本條約ハ締約國ノ何レカカ之
ヲ廢棄スルヨヨリ十二月ノ期間満了ニ至ル迄別途キ效力ヲ有スヘシ

右證據トシテ下名ハ本條約ニ署名調印セリ

平九百二十五年七月三十日倫敦ニ於テ本書ニ通ラ作成ス

林

福

助（印）

オーステイン、マニーンバリン（印）

Excerpt from "Collection of Treaties" Vol. 1

(Reference)

A List of Signatories of the Anglo-Japanese
Commerce and Navigation Treaty, and its Supplementary
Agreement

Signatory is --- Region	Date of Signing the Commerce & Naviga- tion Treaty	Date of Signing the Supplementary Agreement	Date of Withdrawal
Britain		30, July, 1925 (signed)	
The Free State of Ireland	3, Apr., 1911 (signed)		
New Foundland	30 Dec., 1911		
The Straights Settlement	3, Mar., 1913	7, Jun., 1929	
Ceylon	3 Mar., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
Bahamas	22, Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
Bermuda	22, Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
Barbados	22, Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
Guiana (Brit.)	22, Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	

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Honduras (Brit.)	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Gyorus	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
East Africa Protectorate or Kenya (Colony & Protectorate)	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Falkland Is., & Territories	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Federation of Malaya	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Perak	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Selangor	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Negri Sembiran	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Pahang	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Gambia (including protectorate)	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Gold Coast (including Ashanti, & northern territories)	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929
Hongkong	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929

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Jamaica 22, Apr. 7, Jun.,
(including 1913 1929
Tarks,
Caicos, &
Caiman Is.)

Leeward Is.

Antigua 22 Apr., 7 Jun.,
 1913 1929
Mont Serrat 22. Apr., 7. Jun.,
 1913 1929
St. Christo- 22 Apr., 7 Jun.,
per, Nevis 1913 1929

Virgin Is. 22 Apr., 7. Jun.,
 1913 1929

Dominica 22, Apr., 7, Jun.,
 1913 1929

Malta 22, Apr., 7. Jun.,
 1913 1929

Morrisius 22 Apr., 7. Jun.,
 1913 1929

Northern 22 Apr., 7. Jun.,
Nigeria 1913 1929

Southern
Nigeria
(including
protectorate)
or Nigeria
(colony)
& protectorate)

Nyasa Land 22 Apr., 7, Jun.,
Protectorate 1913 1929

Palestine 1 Jun., 1 Jun.,
 1930 1930

Saint 22 Apr., 7. Jun.,
Helena & 1913 1929
Ascension

Def. Doc. No. 1873-C

Peshel	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	16 May, 1934
She Ranioni (including protectorate)	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
Somaliland Protectorate	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
Trinidad & Tobago	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
Uganda Protectorate	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
Canada	1 May, 1913		
Windward Is.			
Gronada	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
St. Lucia	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
St. Vincent	22 Apr., 1913	7 Jun., 1929	
Northern Rhodesia	7 Jun., 1929	7 Jun., 1929	
Cameroon Mandated Region	7 Jun., 1929	7 Jun., 1929	16 May, 1934
Togoland Mandated Region	7 Jun., 1929	7 Jun., 1929	16 May, 1934
Tanganyika Region	7 Jun., 1929	7 Jun., 1929	

加盟地域	通商航海條約		補足條約ニ 加入ノ日	脱退ノ日	加盟地域	通商航海條約		補足條約ニ 加入ノ日	脱退ノ日
	通商航海條約ニ 加入ノ日	補足條約ニ 加入ノ日				通商航海條約	補足條約ニ 加入ノ日		
バハーン	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	セントルイスト ニアボイス	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	ガンビア	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	一九三九 六一
領ヲ含ム			ヴァジ諸島			保護	一九一三 四三二		
ゴールド	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	ドミニカ	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	ストアシン	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	一九三九 六一
チ及北 地ヲ含ム			モルタ	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	英國	一九一三 四三二		
香港	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	モーリシアス	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	モーリシアス	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	一九三九 六一
ジャマカカ ークス等イコ ス諸島並ニ	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	又ハ イギリス 領地及 保護領	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	又ハ イギリス 領地及 保護領	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	一九三九 六一
カイマ諸島			ニアサラン	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	ニアサラン	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	
ラムー リウード諸島			ド保 護領	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	ド保 護領	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	
アンチグア	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	バハマ	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	バハマ	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七	
モントセラト	一九一三 四三二	一九三九 六七							

加盟地域 二 加入ノ日 通商航海協約	補足協約二 加入ノ日	脱退ノ日	加盟地域 二 加入ノ日 通商航海協約
セントヘレナ 及アツセン ション	一九二三 四三二	一九二九 六七	ウイドワード 諸島
セーシエル	一九二三 四三二	一九二九 六七	グレナダ
シエラリオニ (保護領ラム)	一九二三 四三二	一九二九 六七	セドリュシテ
ソマリランド	一九二三 四三二	一九三四年一六	セントリヴィ ンセント
保護領 トマリニダツ ト及トバゴ	一九二三 四三二	一九二九 六七	北部アナシ 「カムーン」
カナダ	一九二三 四三二	一九二九 六七	委任統治地 トーゴランド
カナダ	一九二三 四三二	一九二九 六七	委任統治地 タンガニイカ
カナダ	一九二三 四三二	一九二九 六七	カナダ

Def. Doc. No 1873. D

TTDP

CONVENTION REGARDING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND INDIA.

Signed at London, July 12, 1934.

Ratification notified by the Government of Great Britain, September 12, 1934.

Ratified September 13, 1934.

Ratification notified by the Government of Japan, September 14, 1934.

Effective from September 14, 1934.

Promulgated September 15, 1934.

Ratifications exchanged at London, October 22, 1934.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, desiring to facilitate trade and commerce between Japan and India, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:-

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

His Excellency Mr. TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

For India:

The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN ALLSEBROOK SIMON, G.C.

S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P., His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The Rt. Hon. Sir SAMUEL JOHN GURNEY HOARE, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., His Secretary of State of India; Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:-

ARTICLE 1.

The territories to which the present Convention applies are, on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, all the territories and possessions belonging to or administered by His Majesty the Emperor (such territories being hereinafter referred to as Japan); and on the part of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of Kindia. British India, together with States in India which, by treaty with His Majesty the King of otherwise, may be entitled to be placed with regard to the stipulations of the present Convention on the same footing as British India (such territories being hereinafter referred to as India).

ARTICLE 2.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, on importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to duties or charges other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 3.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the present Convention, the Government of India shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into India of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of India may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation

variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee subsequent to the 31st day of December, 1933; provided that no modification in any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of Japan to modify such special customs duties, the Government of India shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in Japan and imported into India.

Reciprocally, the Government of Japan shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into Japan of articles produced or manufactured in India, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of Japan may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen; provided that such right shall not accrue to the Government of Japan so long as the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen is not below the value of 0.732 yen, and that no modification of any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of India to modify such special customs duties, the Government of Japan shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which

tend

tend to raise the export prices of articles produced or manufactured in India, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the rupee below 0.732 yen on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in India and imported into Japan.

ARTICLE 4.

While reserving to the Government of Japan and to the Government of India the right to make such changes in their customs tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of their own interests, the High Contracting Parties agree that when any modification of its customs tariff by either country results in the trade interests of the other being adversely affected in any appreciable measure, the Governments of the two countries shall, upon the request of the Government of the country adversely affected, forthwith enter into negotiations with the object of reconciling as far as possible the interests of the two countries.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. The date on which the instrument of ratification of each of the High Contracting Parties has been completed will be communicated to the other through diplomatic channels, and the present Convention shall enter into force, in advance of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, as from the date on which the later of the two communications required under the present Article shall have been made.

ARTICLE 6.

ARTICLE 6.

The present Convention shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1937.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the said date of his intention to terminate the Convention, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice of termination to the other.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in duplicate, this twelfth day of the seventh month of the 9th year of Showa, corresponding to the twelfth day of July, 1934.

For Japan:

(L.S.) T. MATSUDAIRA.

For India:

(L.S.) JOHN SIMON.

(L.S.) SAMUEL HOARE.

PROTOCOL.

Signed at London, July 12, 1934.

Effective from September 14, 1934.

Promulgated September 15, 1934.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between Japan and India, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows regarding the importation of Japanese cotton piece-goods into India:-

ARTICLE 1.

For the purposes of the present Protocol:-

The expression "cotton year" means a year beginning on the 1st day of January;

The expression "cotton piece-goods year" means a year beginning on the 1st day of April;

A cotton piece-goods year and the cotton year in which that cotton piece-goods year begins are referred to as "corresponding"; and

The expression "yard" means a linear yard.

ARTICLE 2.

The customs duties to be imposed on importation into India of cotton piece-goods manufactured in Japan shall not exceed the following rates:-

(a) Plain greys -- 50 per centum ad valorem or 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ annas per pound, whichever is higher;

(b)

(b) Others -- 50 per centum ad valorem.

If hereafter the Government of India should decide to impose a specific duty on cotton piece-goods other than plain greys, it will not impose on such piece-goods, being the manufacture of Japan, a specific duty exceeding 5½ annas per pound.

ARTICLE 3.

(1) If in any cotton year 1 million bales of raw cotton are exported from India to Japan, the quantity of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India in the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be a basic allotment of 325 million yards.

(2) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year are less than 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment diminished by 2 million yards for every 10,000 bales of the deficit or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales.

(3) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment increased by 1½ million yards for every 10,000 bales of the excess or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales;

Provided that the allotment of cotton piece-goods shall not in any case exceed 400 million yards for any cotton piece-goods year.

(4) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed 1½ million bales, the excess shall be added to the quantity of raw cotton exported from India to Japan

in

in the following cotton year for the purpose of determining the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the cotton piece-goods year corresponding to such following cotton year.

(5) For the purposes of the calculations under the present Article and under Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7, any raw cotton or cotton piece-goods which have been imported and then re-exported shall be exclude.

ARTICLE 4.

(1) The allotment of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the first half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards;

Provided that, if in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year the exports of cotton piece-goods from Japan to India exceed the allotment for the whole of that cotton piece-goods year, the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards less such excess.

(2) The allotment of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the second half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be the annual allotment for that year less 200 million yards;

Provided that, if the quantity exported from Japan to India in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year is less than 200 million yards, as increased or diminished under Article 5, the allotment for the second half of that cotton piece-goods year shall include the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards.

ARTICLE 5.

ARTICLE 5.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained.

- (a) If less than the allotment for any cotton piece-goods year is exported from Japan to India in that year, the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards may be exported in the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year in addition to the allotment for that half-year; and
- (b) A quantity not exceeding 20 million yards of cotton piece-goods may be exported from Japan to India in any cotton piece-goods year, other than the cotton piece-goods year in which the present Protocol terminates, in addition to the allotment for that year; but such excess shall be deducted from the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year.

ARTICLE 6.

If the present Protocol should come into effect at any time other than the beginning of a cotton piece-goods year, the first cotton year shall, for the purposes of the Protocol, be deemed to begin on the 1st day of January, 1934, and the first cotton piece-goods year on the 1st day of April, 1934.

ARTICLE 7.

- (1) For the purposes of the present Protocol cotton piece-
goods

goods shall be divided into the four categories of:-

- (a) Plain greys,
- (b) Bordered greys,
- (c) Bleached (white) goods, and
- (d) Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods;

and the allotment for any cotton piece-goods year shall be divided into sub-allotments among these four categories, consisting of portions of the allotment as follows:-

Plain greys 45 per centum,
Bordered greys 13 per centum,
Bleached (white) goods 8 per centum,
Coloured (printed, dyed or woven)

goods 34 per centum,

and, save as provided in paragraph (2), the export of cotton piece-goods in each category in any cotton piece-goods year shall be restricted to the said portions.

(2) Transfers may be made from one sub-allotment to another, subject to the following conditions:-

- (a) The allotment for any cotton piece-goods year shall not thereby be increased;
- (b) The amount transferred from a sub-allotment for bordered greys or from a sub-allotment for bleached (white) goods shall not exceed 20 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment, and the amount transferred from any other sub-allotment shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment; and

(c)

(c) A sub-allotment for bordered greys or a sub-allotment for bleached (white) goods shall not be increased by more than 20 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment, and any other sub-allotment shall not be increased by more than 10 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment.

(3) The principles of the present Article shall apply also to quantities of cotton piece-goods exported from Japan to India under Article 5 in excess of the yearly allotments, as if such quantities were yearly allotments.

ARTICLE 8.

Nothing contained in the present Protocol shall be deemed to affect the rights of either High Contracting Party under Article 2 or Article 3 of the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between Japan and India of this day's date.

ARTICLE 9.

The present Protocol shall come into force simultaneously with the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between Japan and India of this day's date and shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1937.

Done at London, in duplicate, this twelfth day of the seventh month of the 9th year of Showa, corresponding to the twelfth day of July, 1934.

For Japan:

T. MATSUDAIRA.

For India:

JOHN SIMON.

SAMUEL HOARE.

印 度

日本國及印度間通商關係ニ關スル條約

昭和九年（一九三四年）七月二日「ロンドン」ニ於テ署名
昭和九年（一九三四年）九月一二日英國批准通知

昭和九年（一九三四年）九月一三日准
昭和九年（一九三四年）九月一四日帝國批准通知

昭和九年（一九三四年）九月一四日實
昭和九年（一九三四年）九月一五日公 施

昭和九年（一九三四年）九月二二日「ロンドン」ニ於テ批准書交換

日本國皇帝陛下並ニ「グレート、ブリテン」、「アイルランド」及「グ
レート、ブリテン」海外領土皇帝印度皇帝陛下ハ日本國及印度間ノ貿易
及通商ヲ容易ナラシメンコトヲ欲シ之ガ爲條約ヲ締結スルコトニ決シ依
テ左ノ如ク其ノ全權委員ヲ任命セリ

日本國皇帝陛下

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence; to the pursuit
of their studies and investigations; to the exercise of their callings and
professions, and to the, prosecution of their industrial and manufacturing
undertakings, be placed, in all respects, on the same footing as the subjects
or citizens of the most favoured nation;

英國駐劄特命全權大使松平恒雄

「グレート、ブリテン」、「アイルランド」及「グレート、ブリテン」

海外領土皇帝印度皇帝陛下

印度ノ爲ニ

外務大臣、下院議員「サー、ジョン、オールスブルック、サイモン」

印度大臣、下院議員「サー、サミュエル、ジョン、ガーニ、ホー」

右各全權委員ハ其ノ全權委任狀ヲ示シ之ガ良好妥當ナルヲ認メタル後左ノ如ク協定セリ

第一條

本條約ノ適用セラルル領域ハ日本國皇帝陛下ニ在リテハ皇帝陛下ニ屬シ又ハ其ノ管治スル一切ノ地域及屬地ハ右ノ領域ハ以下之ヲ日本國ト稱ス）トシ「グレート、ブリテン」、「アイルランド」及「グレート、ブリテン」海外領土皇帝印度皇帝陛下ニ在リテハ英領印度及皇帝陛下トノ條約又ハ其ノ地ニ依リ本條約ノ規定ニ關シ英領印度ト同一ノ地歩ニ置カルベキ印度内ノ諸邦へ右ノ領域ハ以下之ヲ印度ト稱ストス

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence; to the pursuit of their studies and investigations; to the exercise of their callings and professions, and to the, prosecution of their industrial and manufacturing undertakings, be placed, in all respects, on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation;

第二條

締約國ノ一方ノ領域ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレタル物品ハ何レノ地ヨリ到ルヲ問ハズ他方ノ領域ヘノ輸入ニ當リ別國ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレタル同様ノ物品ニ課セラルル所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ稅金又ハ課金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベシ

第三條

本條約ノ規定スル所如何ニ拘ラズ印度政府ハ日本國ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレタル物品ノ印度ヘノ輸入ニ當リ別國ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレタル同様ノ物品ニ課セラルル所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ特別關稅ヲ印度政府ガ千九百三十三年十二月三十一日後ニ於ケル圓對「ルピ」一ノ爲替價値ノ變動ノ影響ヲ是正スルニ必要ナリト認ムル率ニテ課シ又ハ隨時之ガ變更ヲ爲スノ權利ヲ有スベシ但シ右率ガ少クトモ五週間實施セラレタル後ニ非ザレバ之ガ變更ヲ爲サザルモノトス

右特別關稅ヲ課シ若ハ變更スル場合又ハ日本國政府ニ依リ之ガ變更ヲ要求セラルル場合ニハ印度政府ハ日本國ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレ

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence; to the pursuit of their studies and investigations; to the exercise of their callings and professions; and to the prosecution of their industrial and manufacturing undertakings, be placed, in all respects, on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation;

タル物品ノ輸出價格ヲ騰貴セシムベキ一切ノ關係要因ニ付充分ノ考慮ヲ拂フベク且右關稅ノ率ハ之ヲ日本國ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレタル物品ニシテ印度ニ輸入セラレタルモノノ稅金込價格ニ及ボス圓對「ルピ」ノ爲替價值ノ變動ノ影響ヲ是正スルニ必要ナル程度ニ止ムベシ相互的ニ日本國政府ハ印度ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレタル物品ノ日本國ヘノ輸入ニ當リ別體ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレタル同様ノ物品ニ課セラル所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ特別關稅ヲ日本國政府ガルピ」對圓ノ爲替價值ノ變動ノ影響ヲ是正スルニ必要ナリト認ムル率ニテ課シ又ハ隨時之ガ變更ヲ爲スノ權利ヲ有スベシ但シ右權利ハ「ルピ」對圓ノ爲替價值ガ七十三錢ニ未満ニ非ザル限り日本國政府ニ發生スルコトナク又右率ガ少クトモ五週間實施セラレタル後ニ非ザレバ之ガ變更ラ爲サザルモノトス

右特別關稅ヲ課シ若ハ變更スル場合又ハ印度政府ニ依リ之ガ變更ヲ要求セラル場合ニハ日本國政府ハ印度ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレタル物品ノ輸出價格ヲ騰貴セシムベキ一切ノ關係要因ニ付充分ノ考慮ヲ拂

Def. Doc. #1873. D. pp. 1855-1851
フベク且右關稅ノ率ハ之ヲ印度ニ於テ產出セラレ又ハ製造セラレタル物
品ニシテ日本國ニ輸入セラレタルモノノ稅金込價格ニ及ボス七十三錢二
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ル程度ニ止ムベシ

第四條

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更ヲ爲スノ權利ヲ留保シ何レカノ一方ノ國ノ關稅變更ガ相當ノ程度ニ於
テ他方ノ貿易上ノ利益ニ惡影響ヲ及ボスコトト爲ル場合ニハ兩國政府ガ
惡影響ヲ受ケタル西ノ政府ノ要求ニ基キ能フ限り兩國ノ利益ヲ調和セシ
ムル目的ヲ以テ直ニ商議ヲ開始スペキコトヲ約ス

第五條

本條約ハ批准セラルベシ批准書ハ成ルベク速ニ「ロンドン」ニ於テ交換
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他方ニ通知セラルベク本條約ハ批准書交換ニ先チ本條ニ依リ要求セラ
ル兩通知中後ノ通知ガ爲サレタル日ヨリ實施セラルベシ

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence; to the pursuit of their studies and investigations; to the exercise of their calling's and professions; and to the, prosecution of their industrial and manufacturing undertakings, be placed, in all respects, on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation;

第六條

本締約ハ千九百三十七年三月三十一日ニ至ル迄引續キ效力ヲ有スペシ
締約國ノ何レノ一方モ本條約ヲ失效セシムルノ意思ヲ右ノ日ノ六月前ニ
他方ニ通告セザル場合ニハ本條約ハ締約國ノ何レカノ一方ガ他方ニ之ガ
失效ニ付テノ通告ヲ爲シタル日ヨリ六月ノ期間ノ滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ效
力ヲ有スペシ

右證據トシテ各全權委員ハ本條約ニ署名調印セリ

昭和九年七月十二日即チ千九百三十四年七月十二日「ロンドン」ニ於テ
本書二通ヲ作成ス

日本國ノ爲ニ

松平恒雄(印)

印度國ノ爲ニ

ジョン、サイモン(印)
サミュール、ボーア(印)

As such, in all that relates to travel and residence, to the pursuit
of their studies and investigations; to the exercise of their calling's and
professions, and to the, prosecution of their industrial and manufacturing
undertakings, be placed, in all respects, on the same footing as the subjects
or citizens of the most favoured nation;

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Signed at The Hague, July 6, 1912

Ratified September 22, 1913

Ratifications exchanged at Tokyo,

October 8, 1913

Promulgated October 8, 1913.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between Them and between Their subjects, and believing that the fixation in a manner clear and positive of the rules which are hereafter to govern the commercial intercourse between Their two Countries, will contribute to the realization of this most desirable result, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Mr. SATO Aimaro, Shoshii, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure etc., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Court of the Netherlands;

And Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, Jorkheer R. DE MARES VAN SWINDEREN, chevalier de Son Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, etc., etc., Her Royal Majesty's chamberlain and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter and dwell in all parts of the dominions and possessions of the other; and, conforming themselves to the laws of the country: —

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence; to the pursuit of their studies and investigations; to the exercise of their callings and professions, and to the prosecution of their industrial and manufacturing undertakings, be placed, in all respects, on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation;

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to traffic in all articles of lawful commerce;

3. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy the houses, factories, warehouses, shops and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, manufacturing and other lawful purposes;

4. They shall enjoy the same privileges, liberties and rights as native subjects or citizens or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation in regard to the possession of movable property of any kind and the transmission by succession according to last will or otherwise of movable property of any kind which they may lawfully acquire inter vivos and the disposal in any way whatever of all kinds of property which they shall have lawfully acquired, and they shall not be subjected under these circumstances to any higher duty or charge than native subjects or citizens or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

5. They shall on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of immovable property, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribe in such laws;

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property, shall have free and easy access to the Court of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; and shall also be allowed to prosecute their claims against the State and its organs before the tribunals or other authorities having jurisdiction in such matters;

7. They shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard or militia, from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions except those which are required from the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 2

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or search of, any such building and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE 3

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to admit such consular officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in the case of one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers. The aforesaid Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions and immunities which are or may be granted to Consular officers of the same rank of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE 4.

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories or possessions of the other, the competent authorities at the place of the decease, shall at once inform the consular officers of the nation to which the deceased belonged and they shall inform the competent authorities as soon as they are informed in the first place.

ARTICLE 5.

There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of

either of the High Contracting Parties shall have on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may hereafter be opened to foreign commerce; They are in every case required conform to the laws of the country to which they come.

ARTICLE 6.

Articles, the natural produce or manufactures of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the national product or manufacture of the territories of either one of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, coming from any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of animals, or of useful plants.

ARTICLE 7.

Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the territories of such party may, in the territories and possessions of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers, and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases and collecting orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Each of the Contracting Parties will inform the other what are the competent authorities for the issue of the certificates with which the said merchants, manufacturers and commercial travellers are required to be furnished.

2 Arti Articles imported as samples for the purposes mentioned in the first paragraph, in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure Their reexportation or the payment of the prescribed customs. Duties of not be re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon reexportation. The determination of the qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ARTICLE 8.

The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Articles by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection, except so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ARTICLE 9.

Joint stock and other companies and associations, commercial, and industrial and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and to appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other party.

ARTICLE 10.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party,

without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such article were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of Netherlands and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ARTICLE 11.

In all that regards the stationing loading and unloading of vessels in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges nor facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country, the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE 12.

Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that of Netherlands and carrying the papers required by their national laws shall in Netherlands and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan and of Netherlands respectively.

ARTICLE 13

No duties of tonnage, transit or canalage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the territorial waters of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions,

be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE 14.

The competent consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation and shall alone take cognizance of differences, which may arise, either at sea or in the territorial waters of the other Party, between the captains, officers and crews, and particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and execution of contracts. However, in the event of any disturbance or disorder on board a merchant vessel of either Contracting Party in the territorial waters of the other, of a nature to cause or to be likely to cause, in the opinion of the competent authorities of the place where the disturbance or disorder occurs, a breach of the peace or trouble in such waters or on shore, the territorial authorities shall, in such case, have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 15.

If any seamen should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial Waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension and handing over of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that the stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

ARTICLE 16.

In case of shipwreck, damages at sea, or forced putting in each High Contracting Party shall afford to the vessels of the other, whether

belonging to the State or to individuals, the same assistance and protection and the same immunities as are in like cases granted to the national vessels, so long as the duty of neutrality permits. Articles saved from such wrecked or damaged vessels shall be exempt from customs duties unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the prescribed duties.

ARTICLE 17.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or the subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each ^{country} shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 18.

The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply:

- a. to concessions which either High Contracting Party has granted, or may hereafter grant to contiguous States in order to facilitate frontier traffic;
- b. to the treatment which has been or may hereafter be accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties or to the product ^{of} fisheries which may be assimilated to the national fishery so far as if concern importation of the produce of fishery.

ARTICLE 19.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to all the territories and possessions belonging to or administered by either of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 20.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on a day after the day of the exchange of ratifications and

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remain in force until the expiration of a year after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Hague, in duplicate, this sixth day of July, '912.

SATO, Aimaro
(L.S.)

R. de Marees van Swindern
(L.S.)

明治四五年（一九一二年）七月六日「ヘーベー」ニ於テ記名

大正二年（一九一三年）九月二二日批准

大正二年（一九一二年）一〇月八日東京ニ於テ批准書交換

大正二年（一九一二年）一〇月八日公布

日本國皇帝陛下及和蘭國皇帝陛下ハ幸ニ其ノ間及其ノ臣民間ニ存在スル
友好親善ノ關係ヲ鞏固ナラシメムコトヲ欲シ而シテ今後兩國間ノ通商關係ヲ
律スヘキ條規ヲ明確ニ訂立スルハ此ノ善美ナル目的ヲ達スルニ資ス
ヘキヲ信シ之カ爲ニ通商航海條約ヲ締結スルコトニ決定シ日本國皇帝陛下ハ
下ハ和蘭國駐劄特命全權公使正四位勳一等佐藤愛麿ヲ和蘭國皇帝陛下ハ
外務大臣侍從「シユヴァリエ、ド、ロルド、デュ、リオン、ボエルラ
ンデリヨンクヘル、エル、デ、マレース、ファン、キンレンヲ各
其ノ全權委員ニ任命セリ因テ各全權委員ハ互ニ其ノ委任狀ヲ示シ之カ良
好妥當ナルヲ認メタル後左ノ諸條ヲ協定セリ

第一條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ各地ニ到リ又ハ滯在スルコトニ付家族ト共ニ完全ナル自由ヲ有スヘク而シテ其ノ國法ニ違由スルニ於テハ

一 旅行居住スルコト、修學研究ヲ爲スコト、生業職業ニ從フコト及生製造ノ業ヲ營ムコトニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付總テ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ト同一ノ基礎ニ置カルヘク

二 内國臣民ト均シク適法ナル商業ノ目的物タル各種商品ノ取引ニ從事スルノ権利ヲ享有スヘク

三 必要ナル家屋、製造所、倉庫、店舗及附屬構造物ヲ所有又ハ賃借シテ之ヲ使用シ又住居、商業、生産業、製造業其ノ他適法ナル目的ノ爲土地ヲ賃借スルコトヲ得ヘク

四 各種動産ヲ占有スルコト、生存者間ニ於テ適法ニ取得シ得ヘキ各種動産ヲ遺言其ノ他ノ方法ニ因リテ相續スルコト及適法ニ取得シタル各種財産ヲ一切ノ方法ニ因リテ處分スルコトニ關シ内國臣民又ハ最惠國

ノ臣民若ハ人民ト同一ノ特權、自由及權利ヲ享有シ且此等ノ事項ニ付
内國臣民又ハ最惠國ノ臣民若ハ人民ヨリモ多額ナル何等ノ租稅又ハ課
金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルヘク

五 國法ニ依リ別國ノ臣民又ハ人民カ取得占有スルコトヲ得又ハ得ルコ
トアルヘキ各種ノ不動產ヲ相互ノ條件ニ依リ且常ニ右國法ノ定ムル條
件ノ制限ニ從ヒ取得占有スルコトヲ得ヘク

六 身體及財產ニ對シテ常ニ完全ナル保護及保障ヲ享受シ其ノ權利ヲ行
使擁護ヒムカ爲自由且容易ニ裁判所ニ申出ツルコトヲ得且國家及其ノ
機關ニ對スル請求ニ付テモ管轄權ヲ有スル裁判所其ノ他ノ官廳ニ出訴
ヘルノ權利ヲ有スヘク

七 陸軍、海軍、護國軍又ハ民兵ノ何レタルヲ間ハス總テノ強制兵役ヲ
免レ且服役ノ代トシテ課セラルル一切ノ貢納ヲ免レ又強募公債及軍用
徵發又ハ取立金ニ付テハ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ニ課スルモノヲ除クノ
外亦一切之ヲ免ルヘク

八 最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民カ納付シ又ハ納付スルコトアルヘキ所ト異ナ

ルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ナル何等ノ課金、租稅、手數料又ハ貢納ヲ徵收セラルルコトナカルヘシ

第二條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民カ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ有スル家宅、倉庫、製造所及店舗並一切ノ附屬構造物ニシテ適法ノ目的ニ使用セラルルモノハ侵スヘカラス右建物又ハ附屬構造物ニ付テハ内國臣民ニ對スル法定ノ條件及方式ニ依ハノ外臨檢搜索シ爲シ又ハ帳簿、書類若ハ計算書ヲ検査點閱スルコトヲ得ス

第三條

兩締約國ノ一方ハ他ノ一方ノ港、都市其ノ他ノ場所ニ總領事、領事、副領事及領事、事務官ヲ置クコトヲ得但シ右領事官ノ駐在ヲ認可スルニ便ナラザル場所ニ付テハ此ノ限りニ在ラス尤モ此ノ制限ハ一切ノ他國ニ對シテモ亦均シク之ヲ加フルニ非サレハ一方ノ締約國ニ對シテ之ヲ加フルコトヲ得ス

右總領事、領事、副領事及領事事務官ハ駐在國政府ヨリ認可狀其ノ他相

當ノ證認狀ヲ得タルトキハ最惠國ノ同等領事官ニ認許セラレ又ハ認許セラルルコトアルヘキ範圍内ニ於テ相互ノ條件ニ依リ職務ヲ執行シ並特權特典及免除ヲ享有スヘシ認可狀其ノ他ノ證認狀ヲ發給シタル政府ハ其ノ裁量ヲ以テ之ヲ取消スノ權利ヲ有ス但シ其ノ取消ヲ爲スニ付テハ之ヲ正常ト認メタル理由ヲ説明スヘシ

第四條

兩國ノ一方ノ臣民カ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ死亡シタル場合ニハ死亡地ノ當該官廳ハ直ニ之ヲ右死亡者所屬國ノ領事官ニ通知スヘシ該領事官カ當該官廳ニ先チテ死亡ノ事實ヲ知リタルトキハ均シク之ヲ當該官廳ニ通知スヘシ

第五條

兩締約國版圖ノ間ニハ相互ニ通商及航海ノ自由アルヘシ締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ外國通商ノ爲ニ開カレ又ハ開カルルコトアルヘキ一切ノ場所、港及河川ニ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ト均シク船舶及貨物ヲ以テ自由ニ到ルコトヲ得但シ常ニ到達國ノ國法ニ從フコトヲ要ス

第六條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ輸入セラルニ當リ其ノ何レノ地ヨリ到ルフ間ハス別國ノ製產ニ係ル同様ノ物品ニ適用セラルル最低率ノ關稅ヲ課セラルヘシ

締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ輸入セラルニ當リ其ノ何レノ地ヨリ到ルフ間ハス別國ノ製產ニ係ル同様ノ物品ノ輸入ニ對シテ均シク適用セラレサル何等ノ禁止又ハ制限ヲ加ヘラルルコトナカルヘシ但シ衛生上ノ措置トシテ又ハ動物及有用ノ植物ヲ保護スルノ目的ヲ以テ加フル禁止又ハ制限ハ此ノ限ニ在ラス

第七條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民タル商工業者及該國ノ版圖内ニ於テ住所ヲ有シ其ノ業ヲ營ム商工業者ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ本人自ラ又ハ旅商ヲ使用シテ物品ヲ買入レ見本携帶又ハ不携帶ニテ注文ヲ取集ムルコトヲ得而シテ右商工业者及其ノ使用スル旅商ハ買入ヲ爲シ又ハ注文ヲ取集ムルニ當リ課稅及便益ニ關シテ最惠國待遇ヲ享受スヘシ

締約國ハ如何ナル官廳カ前記商工業者及旅商ノ携帶スヘキ營業證明書ヲ
發給スル權限ヲ有スルヤフ相互ニ通知スヘシ

第一項ニ掲タル目的ヲ以テ見本トシテ輸入セラルル物品ハ其ノ再輸出セ
ラルヘキコト又ハ法定期間内ニ再輸出セラレサル場合ニ成規ノ開稅ノ納
付セラルヘキコトヲ確實ナラシメムカ爲ニ制定セラレタル關稅法規及手
續ヲ施行スルトキハ各締約國ニ於テ一時無稅輸入ヲ許可セラルヘシ但シ
此ノ特權ハ物品ノ數量又ハ價格ニ徴シ見本ト認ムルコト能ハサルモノ又
ハ其ノ性質上再輸出ノ際校合スルコト能ハサルモノニハ之ヲ與フルコト
ナシ見本カ無稅輸入ヲ許可セラルヘキモノタルト否トヲ決定スルハ何レ
ノ場合ニ於テモ輸入地當該官廳ノ構内ニ專屬ス

第八條

前記ノ見本ニ對シ其ノ輸出ノ際兩締約國ノ一方ノ稅關カ施シタル記號、
極印又ハ印章ハ右見本ノ詳細ナル説明ヲ記載シ該稅關ノ公ノ查證ヲ有ス
ル目錄ト共ニ其ノ見本品タルコトヲ證明スルモノトシテ且該目錄列記ノ
モノタルコトヲ確認スルカ爲必要ナル外右見本ヲシテ検査ヲ免カレシム

ルモノトシテ互ニ他ノ一方ノ税關ヨリ承認セラルヘシ但シ其ノ特ニ必要ト認ムル場合ニハ更ニ記號ヲ該見本ニ施スコトヲ得

第九條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ國法ニ從ヒテ既ニ設立セラレ又ハ今後設立セラルヘキ商工業及金融業ニ關スル株式會社其ノ他ノ會社及組合ニシテ該國版圖内ニ住所ヲ有スルモノハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ其ノ國法ニ違反セサル限り權利ヲ行使シ且原告又ハ被告トシテ裁判所ニ出頭スルコトヲ得

第十條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ港ニ其ノ國ノ船舶ヲ以テ適法ニ輸入セラルルコトアルヘキ一切ノ物品ハ他ノ一切ノ船舶ヲ以テ亦均シク該港ニ之ヲ輸入スルコトヲ得此ノ場合ニ於テ右物品ノ内國船舶ニ依リテ輸入セラルルトキ課スル所ト異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ナル税金又ハ課金ハ如何ナル名稱ヲ有スルモノタリトモ之ヲ課スルコトナシ右相互均等ノ待遇バ該物品カ直接ニ製產原地ヨリ到ルト其ノ他ノ外國ヨリ到ルトヲ問ハス之ヲ實行スヘシ輸出ニ關シテモ右ト同様ニ全ク均等ノ待遇ヲ爲スヘク從テ締約國ノ一方

ノ版圖ヨリ適法ニ輸出セラレ又ハ輸出セラルルコトアルヘキ物品ハ其ノ輸出カ日本船舶ニ依ルト和蘭船舶ニ依ルトヲ問ハス且其ノ仕向先カ締約國ノ他ノ一方ノ港タルト第三國ノ港タルトニ拘ラス之カ輸出ニ當リ該版圖内ニ於テ同一ノ輸出稅ヲ納付シ又同一ノ獎勵金及戻稅ヲ受クヘシ

第十一条

締約國ノ領水内ニ於ケル船舶ノ繫留及貨物ノ積卸ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ締約國ニ於テ兩國ノ船舶ヲ全ク均等ニ待遇スルノ意思ナルニ因リ締約國ノ執レノ一方タリトモ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ對シ同様ノ場合ニ均シク許與セサル何等ノ特權又ハ便益ヲ自國船舶ニ許與スルコトナカルヘシ

第十二条

和蘭國又ハ日本國ノ國旗ヲ掲ケ且各本國法ニ規定スル國籍證明書類ヲ有スル商船ヘ日本國又ハ和蘭國ニ於テ之ヲ和蘭船舶又ハ日本船舶ト認ムヘシ

第十三条

政府、官公吏、私人、團體又ハ各種營造物ノ名義ヲ以テ又ハ其ノ利益ノ

爲ニ課セラルル頓稅、通過稅、運河稅、港稅、水先案內料、燈臺稅、檢疫費其ノ他名稱ノ如何ニ拘ラス之ニ類似又ハ該當スル稅金又ハ課金ハ同様ノ場合ニ均シク内國船舶一般ニ又ハ最惠國船舶ニ課スルモノニ非サレハ締約國ノ一方ノ領水内ニ於テ之ヲ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ課スルコトナシ右均等ノ待遇ハ兩國ノ船舶カ何レノ地ヨリ來リ又何レノ地ニ往クヲ問ハス相互ニ之ヲ實行スヘシ

第十四條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ當該領事官ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ自國商船内ノ秩序ヲ專管シ海上又ハ駐在國領水内ニ於テ船長、職員其ノ他ノ船員間ニ生スル紛議殊ニ給料ノ決定及契約ノ履行ニ關シテ生スル紛議ヲ單獨ニテ處辨スヘシ

但シ締約國ノ一方ノ領水内ニ在ル他ノ一方ノ商船内ニ騒擾ノ發生シタルトキ其ノ發生地ノ當該官廳ニ於テ之カ爲港内又ハ陸上ノ安寧秩序ヲ妨害スルカ或ハ其ノ虞アリト認ムル場合ニハ當該内國官廳之ヲ管轄スヘシ

第十五條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ國籍ヲ有スル商船ニシテ他ノ一方ノ領水内ニ在ルモノ
ノ船員脱船シタルトキ脱船者ノ逮捕及引渡ノ爲該商船所屬國ノ當該領事
官ニ於テ一切之ニ關スル費用ノ償還セラルヘキコトヲ保障シテ請求シタ
ル場合ニハ地方官廳ハ國法ノ許ス限り其ノ構内ニ在ル各般ノ援助ヲ與フ
ルコトヲ要ス

右ノ規定ハ脱船地ノ國ノ臣民ニ關シテハ之ヲ適用セサルモノトス

第十六條

兩締約國ノ一方ハ局外中立ノ義務ニ反セサル限り他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ對シ
難破、海上損害又ハ不可抗力ニ因ル寄航ノ場合ニ其ノ國有タルト私有タ
ルトワ間ハス同様ノ場合ニ内國船舶ニ許與スルト同一ノ援助、救護及免
除ヲ許與スヘシ右難破又ハ被害船舶ヨリ救上ケタル貨物ニ對シテハ關稅
ヲ免除ス但シ内地消費ノ爲引取ラルル場合ニハ成規ノ關稅ヲ納付スヘシ

第十七條

兩締約國ハ各締約國ノ通商、航海及工業ヲ總テ最惠國ノ基礎ニ置クノ意
思ナルニ因リ通商、航海及工業ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付其ノ一方カ別國

ノ船舶又ハ臣民若ハ人民ニ現ニ許與シ又ハ今後許與スルコトアルヘキ一切ノ特權、恩典又ハ免除ヲ即時且無條件ニテ他ノ一方ノ船舶又ハ臣民ニ及ホスコトニ同意ス

第十八條

本條約ノ規定ハ左ノ事項ニ之ヲ適用セス

イ 各締約國カ接境國ニ對シ國境貿易ニ便ナラシメムカ爲許與シ又ハ許與スルコトアルヘキ殊遇

ロ 締約國ノ内國民、漁業ノ產物及漁產ノ輸入ニ關シテ内國民漁業ニ準セラルル漁業ノ產物ニ許與シ又ハ許與スルコトアルヘキ待遇

第十九條

本條約ノ規定ハ各締約國ノ領有シハ管治スル一切ノ地域ニ之ヲ適用ス

ヘシ

第二十條

本條約ハ批准ヲ要ス其ノ批准書ハ成ルヘク速ニ東京ニ於テ交換スヘシ本條約ハ批准書交換ノ翌日ヨリ實施シ締約國ノ一方カ之ヲ廢棄スルノ意思

ヲ他ノ一方ニ通告シタル日ヨリ十二月ノ期間ノ滿了ニ至ル迄效力ヲ有ス

右證據トシテ各全權委員本條約ニ署名調印ス

千九百十二年七月六日海牙ニ於テ本書二通ヲ作ル

佐

藤

愛

磨印

エル、デ、マレース、フラン、スキンデレン印

Ref doc No. 1873 F

Extract from "Collection of Treaties and conventions between Japan and various countries. Vol. I"

P. 1791 - 1792

C A N A D A .

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONCERNING THE ADHESION
OF CANADA TO THE TREATY OF APRIL
3, 1911.

Dated at Ottawa February 7-March
5, 1913.

Published May 6, 1913.

The Canadian Prime Minister to the
Japanese Consul General.

Ottawa, Ont., 7th February, 1913.

Sir: —

I. I have the honour to inform you that the Government are willing to submit to the Parliament of Canada an Act by which Canada shall adhere to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Japan singed at London on the 3rd April, 1911.

2. The adherence of Canada would be upon the conditions and with the proviso set forth in the enclosed draft bill which is submitted for the consideration of the Imperial Japanese Government.

3. The proviso that the Treaty shall not be deemed to repeat or affect any of the provision of the Immigration

Act

Act follows the language which was approved by the Imperial Japanese Government in relation to the recent Treaty negotiated with the United States of America.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government are doubtless aware, as the fact is, that the Immigration Act applies to the Immigration of Aliens into Canada from all countries, including the British Empire itself and makes no discrimination in favour of any country. It is not perceived therefore that Your Government will have any objection to the embodiment in the enclosed draft Act of Parliament of the proviso which has already been agreed to in the case of the United States.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.

Honourable T. NAKAMURA,
Consul-General for Japan,

Def. Doc No. 1873 F JAPANESE TREATY ACT 1913.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada enacts as follows:—

1.

This Act may be cited as the Japanese Treaty Act 1913.

2.

The Treaty signed in London on the 3rd day of April A.D. 1911 between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, set forth in the schedule to this Act, is hereby sanctioned and declared to have the force of law in Canada: Provided that

- (a) Nothing in the said treaty or in this Act shall be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Immigration Act.
- (b) Article 8 of the said Treaty shall be deemed not to apply to Canada.

3.

This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the Canada Gazette.

The Japanese Consul-General to the
Canadian Prime Minister.

Ottawa, March 1st, 1913.

Sir:-

Sir:-

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 7th ult., stating that Your Government are willing to submit to the Parliament of Canada and Act by which Canada shall adhere to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Great Britain signed at London on the 3rd of April, 1911, and enclosing for the consideration of the Imperial Government a draft bill setting forth the conditions and proviso upon which the adherence of Canada will depend.

Having reported the matter at once to my Government, I am now in receipt of a reply stating that the Imperial Government have no objection to the proposed bill and that they feel assured that the Immigration Act of Canada of 1910 being applicable, as stated in your note, to the immigration of aliens into the Dominion of Canada from all countries including the British Empire itself, no discrimination will be made against Japanese subjects in this respect.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. NAKAMURA.

Consul-General of Japan.

The

The Right Honourable R. L. BORDEN,
Prime Minister of Canada.

The Canadian Prime Minister to the
Japanese Consul-General.

Ottawa, Ont., 5th March, 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 1st instant, in relation to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, in which you communicate to me the reply of the Imperial Japanese Government, stating that they have no objection to the proposed Bill, and that they feel assured that the Immigration Act of Canada of 1910, being applicable to the immigration of aliens into the Dominion of Canada from all countries including the British Empire itself, no discrimination will be made against Japanese subjects in this respect.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada have received this reply with the greatest satisfaction, and that the proposed bill will be introduced so soon as

the

條約彙纂第一卷抜萃

「カナダ」

英領加奈陀ノ日英通商航海條約

加入ニ關スル往復文書

大正二年（一九一三年）一月七日「オタワ」ニ於テ
三月五日

大正二年（一九一三年）五月六日官報掲載

英領加奈陀ノ日英通商航海條約加入ニ關シオタワ在勤帝國
總領事ト加奈陀政局總理大臣トノ間ニ左ノ通公文ノ往復ア
リタリ尙ホ右往復文中ニ記載ノ法律案ハ去月十日加奈陀總
督ノ裁可ヲ經タル旨同總領事ヨリ報告アリタリ

總理大臣ヨリ帝國總領事宛來翰

大正二年（一九一三年）二月七日「オタワ」ニ於テ

以書翰致啓上候陳者

一本大臣ハ我政府カ千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ及テ調印セラレタル

(Signed) J. G. Coates,
Prime Minister.

Iyemasa Tokugawa, Esq., O.B.E.,
Japanese Consul-General.

the pending business now engaging the attention of Parliament
will permit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.

Honourable T. Nakamura,
Consul-General for Japan.

條約彙纂第一卷抜萃

「カナダ」

英領加奈陀ノ日英通商航海條約
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一 本大臣ハ我政府カ千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ及テ調印セラレタル

1

(Signed) J. G. Coates,
Prime Minister.

Iyemasa Tokugawa, Esq., O.B.E.,
Japanese Consul-General.

日英通商航海條約ニ加奈陀ノ加入ニ關スル法律案ヲ加奈陀議會ニ提出ス
ルノ意向ナル旨ヲ貴下ニ通知スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候
二 加奈陀ノ加入ハ茲ニ日本帝國政府ノ考量ニ併センカ爲メ提示スル別紙
法律草案ニ記載ノ條件及善ニ依ルモノニ有之候
三 該條約ハ來住法ノ何レノ條項ヲモ廢棄シ又ハ之ニ影響スルモノト認メ
ラレサルヘシトノ但善ハ亞米利加合衆國トノ間ニ締結セラレタル最近ノ
條約ニ關聯シテ日本帝國政府ノ承認セラレタル字句ニ倣ヒタルモノニ有
之候
四 日本帝國政府ハ來住法力實際ニ於テ英帝國ヲモ包含シタル一切ノ諸國
ヨリ加奈陀ニ渡來スル外人ノ移住ニ適用セラレ且或ル一國ノ爲ニ區別ヲ
爲ササルコトヲ完悉セラルコトハ疑ナキ所ニ有之候故ニ貴國政府カ擬
ニ合衆國ニ對シテ同意ヲ表セラレタル但善ヲ別紙法律草案ニ規定セント
スルニ對シテ異議ヲ有セラルコト可無之ト存候
本大臣ハ茲ニ重テ貴下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候敬具

Ref. abe. 18939
Extract from "Collection of Treaties and conventions between
Japan and various countries. Vol. I"

P. 1869 - 1870

NOUVELLE-ZELANDE

EXCHANGE OF NOTES FOR A COMMERCIAL
"MODUS VIVENDI".

Dated at Wellington, July 24, 1928.

Published July 27, 1928.

Wellington, July 24th, 1928.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that pending the eventual adhesion of New Zealand to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan and the Supplementary Convention thereto, signed at London on April 3rd, 1911, and July 30th, 1925, respectively, the New Zealand Government are prepared to accord to Japan, on and after August 9th, 1928, the same treatment in matters of commerce, customs and navigation as is or may be accorded to the most favoured foreign country, provided that the Japanese Government grant to New Zealand the same treatment in matters of commerce, customs and navigation.

It is understood that the aforesaid treatment shall continue in force until the expiration of three months from the date on which the New Zealand Government shall have denounced it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. G. Coates,
Prime Minister.

Iyemasa Tokugawa, Esq., O.B.E.,
Japanese Consul-General.

Wellington, July 24th, 3. Shōwa (1928).

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 24th instant, on the subject of the treatment to be accorded by the New Zealand Government to Japan in matters of commerce, customs and navigation, pending the eventual adhesion of New Zealand to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Great Britain and the Supplementary Convention thereto, signed at London on April 3rd, 1911, and July 30th, 1925, respectively.

Under instructions from my Government, I beg to inform you that the Japanese Government are prepared on their side to accord to New Zealand, on and after August 9th, 1928, the same treatment in matters of commerce, customs and navigation as is or may be accorded to the most favoured foreign country, provided that the New Zealand Government grant to Japan the same treatment in matters of commerce, customs and navigation, it being understood that the aforesaid treatment shall continue in force until the expiration of three months from the date on which the Japanese Government shall have denounced it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Iyemasa Tokugawa
Japanese Consul-General

The Right Honourable J.G. Coates,
P. C., M. C., Prime Minister,
Wellington, New Zealand.

條約彙纂第一卷抜萃

「ニュー、ジーランド」

日本國「ニュー、ジーランド」間通商、

關稅及航海ニ關スル暫定取極

昭和三年（一九一八年）七月二十四日「ウエリントン」ニ於テ
昭和三年（一九一八年）七月二七日告 示

總理大臣ヨリ帝國總領事宛來翰

以書翰啓上致候陳者千九百十一年四月三日及千九百二十五年七月三十日
倫敦ニ於テ夫夫署名セラレタル「グレート、ブリテン」國日本國間通商
航海條約及右ニ對スル補足條約ニ「ニュー、ジーランド」ノ加入ヲ見ル
ニ至ル迄「ニュー、ジーランド」政府ハ通商、關稅及航海ニ關スル事項
ニ付最惠國ニ許與シ又ハ許與スルコトアルベキ所ト同一ノ待遇ヲ千九百
二十八年八月九日以後日本國ニ對シ許與スペク尤モ日本國政府ガ通商、
關稅及航海ニ關スル事項ニ付同一ノ待遇ヲ「ニュー、ジーランド」ニ對

シ許與スルコトヲ條件トスルモノナル旨通告スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候
前記ノ待遇ハ「ニューランド」政府カ之ヲ廢棄シタル日ヨリ三月
ノ期間ノ滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ效力ヲ有スペモノニ有之候 敬具

千九百二十八年七月二十四日

「ウエーリントン」ニ於テ
總理大臣 ジエー、ジー、コーツ

日本國總領事 德川家正殿

Def. Doc. # 1873 A - G

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of the Chief of the Archives
Section of Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document
hereto attached, printed in Japanese, English, French, Germany,
Russian, Spanish, Chinese, and Manchurian, consisting of 2844
pages and entitled "Collection of Treaties and Conventions
between Japan and various countries. Vol I." is a book
compiled and issued by the Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 9th day of July, 1947

/S/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were
affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on the same date.

Witness: /S/ URABE, Katsuma (seal)